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Women's History Month:
The Clare Boothe Luce Papers

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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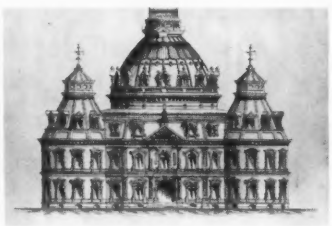

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Law Librarian to Leave LC:
M. Kathleen Price to Direct NYU Law Library

Law Librarian M. Kathleen Price will leave the Library this spring to become director of the Law Library and professor of law at New York University School of Law starting May 1.

"I hope in my new position to work cooperatively with the Law Library of Congress to deliver its collections to an international audience and to publicize its electronic law projects," Ms. Price told her staff Feb. 28.

"Ms. Price has been a strong advocate of the Law Library and a hard-working member of the Management Team," said Dr. Billington. "We will be sorry to see her leave, but we wish her well."

Ms. Price told her staff that New York University has the nation's third largest law school library. NYU officials, she said, are interested in developing a "global legal information service" to support a network of 24 "partner" schools abroad.

Ms. Price came to the Library of Congress in August 1990. She took over the leadership of the 100-employee Law Library (budget: $5.6 million) from Charles Doyle, who had been acting law librarian since the retirement of Carlton Kenyon in 1989.

M. Kathleen Price

The Law Library is responsible for providing reference and research services in foreign law for Congress and in foreign and international law for the agencies of the executive branch. In addition, the Law Library provides reference and reader services to the public in American and foreign law. The holdings include materials from all foreign countries and all the world's legal systems.

Born in Bufflao, N.Y., Ms. Price grew up in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., earned her undergrduate degree from the University of Florida, a master's in library science from Florida State (1967) and her law degree from the University of Illinois (1973). She practiced law in Chicago for two years. She is a member of the Illinois Bar.

After five years as law library director and professor of law at Duke, she went to the University of Minnesota in 1980. She ran the law library, taught law, and was the acting assistant vice president for academic affairs in 1985–86. She is a former president of the American Association of Law Libraries.

During her tenure at the Library, Ms. Price has been known for working long houea and spurring new initiatives. One of her main feats was making the law library a leader in sharing electronically legal research materials with European parliaments, ministries of justice and the European Community, and other multinational organizations. She also began a pilot project linking the Law Library electronically with Mexico to get the Mexican official gazette (where new laws are published) for researchers at LC in timely fashion.

Looking Backward and Forward:
TransAfrica's Randall Robinson Delivers Keynote Address

On Feb. 28 a crowd gathered in the Members Room of the Thomas Jefferson Building to hear Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, deliver an inspirational keynote address for the Library's celebration of African American History Month.

Dr. Billington, who introduced the speaker, listed Mr. Robinson's many accomplishments, especially those relating to his role as spokesman of the Free South Africa Movement. The Librarian also reminded the audience to tour LC's "African American Mosaic" exhibition and noted that a more comprehensive exhibition based on LC's collections was being planned.

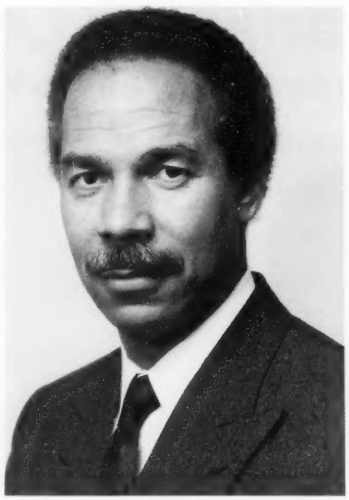
Mr. Robinson began by inviting his audience to visit another library, the recently opened Arthur Ashe Foreign Policy Library in Washington. The library contains more than 6,000 books and other materials on Africa and the Caribbean.

He then urged black Americans to

look backward as well as forward in their struggle for equality. "You need to be aware of your history and culture. Remember Harriet, Sojourner, Martin and Malcolm," he said, referring to Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Martin Luther King and Malcolm X.

Next he talked about growing up in the South, in Virginia. Mr. Robinson said his mother had to don a beanie before she could try on hats at the local emporium. He recalled his father's rage, as this tall, strong man was forced to take himself and his two young sons to the back of the bus. Noting that although such *de jure* discrimination is largely a thing of the past, he reminded his audience that battles remain to be won. While today's problems are less conspicuous, they are also more difficult to overcome.

A lack of "empowerment" is the most critical issue facing the African American today, Mr. Robinson said. The black community must be "in the room" to protect its interests when vital decisions are made. It is not enough to be right. "'Right' loses all the time," he warned. To win, blacks must take the information, marry it to conviction and then "fight tenaciously."



Randall Robinson: "We are all joined together in the same fabric." *Photo by Marvin T. Jones*

Empowerment also means accumulation of capital. According to Mr. Robinson, not a single building in downtown Washington is owned by an African American.

Last, Robinson was critical of U.S. foreign policy in Africa and the ignorance of the average American about what is occurring there. He noted that many of the current problems in Ethiopia and Somalia are the direct result of the Cold War. He reminded listeners that the Soviet Union and the United States had waged a war by proxy in many African nations, leaving them leaderless and devastated.

He then likened the United States' refusal to grant political asylum to Haitian refugees to its refusal in 1939 to allow entry of the *St. Louis*, a ship filled with hundreds of Jewish refugees seeking to flee Nazi Germany. The ship was turned back, and 700 of its passengers were killed.

Mr. Robinson concluded by exhorting his audience to remember that "we are all joined together in the same fabric. The love that unites us is thicker than the water that divides us."

—*Bernice Tell*

Bernice Tell is a free-lance writer working in the Public Affairs Office.

LC Copy of National Union Catalog Goes to Greece

Dionyssios Zois of the Greek Embassy accepts one of the volumes in the National Union Catalog from Donald Panzera of Exchange and Gift. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

On Jan. 27 a small ceremony took place at the Library to mark an event of major importance for researchers and libraries throughout Greece.

With little fanfare, Dionyssios Zois, the first secretary of the Embassy of Greece, visited LC to accept a long-sought-after copy of the Mansell pre-1956 National Union Catalog (NUC) from Don Panzera, chief of the Library's Exchange and Gift Division.

The Mansell publication is the most complete authoritative record of U.S. library holdings through 1955. The catalog will be kept by the Chamber of Deputies Library in Athens. This early edition of the catalog, which contains photocopies

of catalog cards the Library of Congress printed and others collected from libraries throughout the United States prior to 1956, was published by the Mansell Co. The Parliamentary Library's acquisition of the set—more than 770 volumes in all—will allow researchers in Greece to locate U.S. libraries' holdings for that period without having to travel to the United States to do so.

"About 10 years ago, Thomas Papadopoulos, a bibliographer and librarian of the Parliamentary Library, spent hours poring over the Mansell catalog here, time he could have spent doing more specialized research if he'd had access to a copy in Greece," recalled David H. Kraus, assistant chief of LC's European Division. "But the national library could not afford to purchase a set, even on microfiche."

The Mansell set became available when the Library of Congress's Enhanced Cataloging Division ceased operations and circulated it as one of many reference works available for possible exchange. Thomas R. Wenner, head of the European Exchange Section, who had heard about Mr. Papadopoulos's visit, put the set aside as a possible exchange item for the Parliamentary Library. "We hope that this transfer will spur an increase in the exchange of materials between the Library of Congress and the Greek government," said Mr. Wenner.

Speaking on behalf of the Greek government, Mr. Zois expressed his gratitude for the Mansell catalog and assured those present that it would be well used. "This acquisition represents the latest—and perhaps one of the most important—of many cooperative efforts between the Parliamentary Library and the Library of Congress," he said.

Several weeks after his visit Mr. Zois announced yet another benefit of the association between the two libraries: that the Parliamentary Library recently decided to adopt the Library of Congress classification system to catalog its holdings. "We hope to collaborate in many other ways in the future," he concluded.

—Barbara Bryant

Barbara Bryant is on the staff of the Public Affairs Office.

PUBLICATION

Polish Posters

The Library of Congress has just published *The Polish Poster: From Young Poland Through the Second World War* by Elena Millie and Zbigniew Kantorosinski.

This 104-page work, cosponsored by the European Division, focuses attention on the Prints and Photographs Division's extensive collection of Polish posters, specifically its holdings of 136 posters produced from 1900 to 1945. Because of Poland's unique political history, the poster became a major art form there during the 20th century.

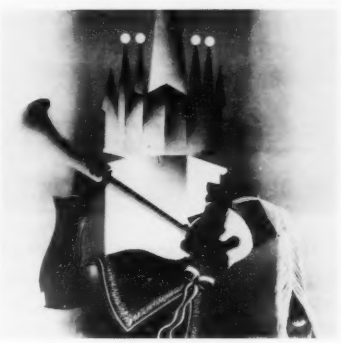
In a brief introduction, the authors of *The Polish Poster* explain the historical factors that influenced the subject matter of the posters and the art movements that influenced their style. The checklist is organized according to the major cultural and historical periods of the time. The posters are listed by artist and title. Each entry also includes a description of the poster image, medium, publisher, date, size, signature and bibliographic sources in which the poster is illustrated or listed. A commentary on subject matter is presented where appropriate. Following the checklist is a section of biographical notes on the artists, with information derived mostly from previously untranslated Polish sources. The publication concludes with a bibliography listing reference materials pertaining to the period for further study.

The attempt to identify the artists who produced unsigned posters brought the authors in contact with experts at the Poster Museum at Wilanow Palace in Warsaw, the first museum of its kind in the world. In the course of this cooperative effort, Mr. Kantorosinski traveled to Wilanow, where he conducted research and showed the staff photographs he had taken of the posters. The staff of the Poster Museum noted that the Library's collection contained many items that were unknown to them.

Some of the works were acquired by the Library of Congress before World War II, a period that took a heavy toll on the cultural artifacts of Poland. One museum curator commented: "These works will have a radical influence on dating and attributing [Polish] posters. . . . Your collection possesses exceptional items, which are unique . . . and exhibit outstanding artistic quality."

A small sampling of this collection is on view in the exhibition "Early Polish Posters, 1900–1939," in the Librarian of Congress's suite, sixth floor, Madison Building, until Sept. 18.

The *Polish Poster: From Young Poland Through the Second World War* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1993) is available free upon request from the Library of Congress, European Division, Washington, DC 20540–5530.



Fêtes de Cracovie, by Zygmunt Tomkiewicz, from the Library's collection of Polish posters

'The Image of Blacks':

Howard Historian Traces Depictions in European Art

Citing art as a reflection of societal perceptions, a Howard University historian traced the history of racism in Europe from the end of the Middle Ages to the present in a Feb. 2 lecture on "The Image of Blacks in European Culture." The lecture was the first event in the Library's 1994 observance of African American History Month.

Allison Blakely, Howard University professor of European history and comparative history, is the author of *The Negro and Russia: Blacks in Russian History* (Howard University Press, 1986) and *Blacks in the Dutch World: Evolution of Racial Imagery in a Modern Society* (Indiana University Press, 1993). His lecture was sponsored by the European Division and the Affirmative Action and Special Programs Office.

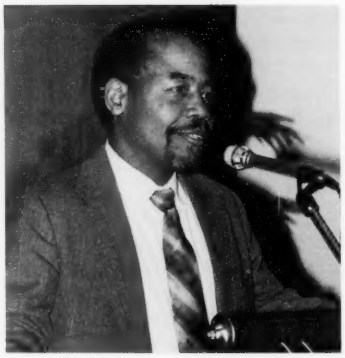


Photo by Yusef El-Amin

"Black people are fair game [in Europe] because they stand out more than other tourists. . . . In hard times there is a tendency to look for someone to blame."
Allison Blakely

Negative stereotypes, as seen in *Bathsheba Receiving David's Letter* by Peter Paul Rubens . . .

In his illustrated talk, Dr. Blakely considered two rhetorical questions:

☐ Given the proximity of Europe and Africa, why hasn't there been more of an African "presence" in Europe? and

☐ Considering the interaction among races in Europe, with blacks functioning on all levels in the social, economic and political structures (and present in the arts as well), why have strong negative attitudes toward blacks persistently dominated when there seemed to be an equal basis for the development of positive attitudes?

"As early as the 15th and 16th centuries there were sizable black populations, both slave and free, in Europe," he said. "And by the end of the 18th century there were 30,000 blacks in England, several thousand in France and at least a few thousand in the Netherlands.

"Initially the perception of blacks was based largely on imagery and imagination," said Dr. Blakely, and Africans were portrayed in fine art as exotic and elegant. It was customary, for example, for one of the three wise men to be portrayed as black. Other positive images can be found in the engravings of Albrecht Dürer, in Hieronymus Bosch's *The Adoration of the Magi* and in works of Peter Paul Rubens and other Northern European and Italian masters. St. Gregory the Moor and St. Maurice, a martyred Roman soldier, appear black in early images, and the queen of Sheba is presented as an elegant African monarch. Bosch's *Garden of Earthly Delights* has black and white figures frolicking against a surreal landscape.

But ambivalent images can also be found in Renaissance art. Blacks were frequently portrayed as servants, as in Rubens's *Bathsheba Receiving David's Letter.*

Dr. Blakely cited other examples of perceptions that could be seen as mirroring positive attitudes, such as sculpted figures of Africans used to decorate public buildings in Europe and black images in heraldry and frescoes.

. . . And in a contemporary image of Black Peter, a servant to St. Nicholas in Dutch folklore

Positive images are seen in the depiction of the Magi, in (from left): *Adoration de Mages* by Jean Mostaert, detail of *Le Mage Maure* by Rubens and detail from *Adoration of the Magi by* Hieronymus Bosch.

But the adoration of the Magi was the "single most popular religious theme featuring blacks in European art," said Dr. Blakely. "It is featured in thousands of works.

"The black king was usually depicted as the youngest, presumably symbolizing Africa as the continent just beginning to participate in world affairs. The black king also was often strikingly handsome."

Another important Biblical theme chosen by artists is anything but positive. It focuses on the baptism of the Ethiopian eunuch as described in the Book of Acts. According to Dr. Blakely, a suggestion that the baptism would wash away the skin color of the new Christian may reflect European racism, based on the biblical linking of skin color and sin in the Book of Jeremiah, 13: 23–25:

"Can the Nubian change his skin, or the leopard its spots?

"And can you? Can you do good, you who are schooled in evil?

"Therefore I will scatter you like chaff driven by the desert wind.

"This is your lot, the portion of the rebel, measured out by me, says the Lord, because you have forsaken me and trusted in false gods."

"This passage, in which a Nubian's skin color is mentioned in a discussion of sin and punishment, came down in the popular lore of Western civilization as a stigma against black skin color." said Dr. Blakely. "And the image of blacks became even more negative after the slave trade ended."

This negative image continues today, he said, citing a European cartoon in which a boy tells his mother he wants black skin so he will not have to wash. Dr. Blakely also pointed to the ambiguity with which Zwarte Piet, or Black Peter, who accompanies St. Nicholas in the Netherlands, is viewed.

"In Dutch folklore, Black Pete is described as an orphan or perhaps even a one-time demon who accompanies St. Nicholas from Spain. Of course, he's seen in a joyful setting, but he is a servant and he carries the bag of toys and also the switches.

"When I am in the Netherlands at Christmastime, children often ask if I am Black Pete," he said.

Dr. Blakely said Russia, which warmly welcomed singer Paul Robeson and other African Americans during the '20s and '30s because it wanted to be seen as progressive, since the 1960s has become racist. For example, there have been frequent conflicts between the large number of African students now attending Russian universities and native students.

This, according to Dr. Blakely, is but one facet of racism's growth in contemporary Europe. "Things are getting worse. I get all kinds of horror stories about the results of Russian nationalism and what is happening in Germany [in attacks against foreigners] from people traveling abroad. Black people are fair game because they stand out more than other tourists. This in part is because there is in hard times a tendency to look for someone to blame.

"This really is not about color," he continued. "Sometimes it is about culture, but it mostly is about expediency, the need to find someone to blame."

—Jeanne Smith

Jeanne Smith is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

News from the Center for the Book:

History of Library of Congress Project Launched

The Library of Congress will be 200 years old in the year 2000. As its contribution to the bicentennial celebration, the Center for the Book will sponsor a series of symposia, lectures and publications—both popular and scholarly—about the Library and its history.

"Few people realize the Library's importance in shaping our country's intellectual and cultural heritage," said John Y. Cole, the center's director. "The project's goal is to stimulate interest in the history and significance of the Library's collections, services, buildings and administrative units and to call attention to the contributions of individual staff members to their subject specialties and to shaping the institution's broader role."

Drawing on the Library of Congress Archives in the Manuscript Division and on archival materials held in other divisions and in private collections, the project will commission research, interviews and publications that examine and illuminate the Library's contribution to government, scholarship, librarianship and culture—nationally and

internationally. The art, architecture and symbolism of the Library's buildings, especially the Thomas Jefferson Building, also will be studied. Ideas and project proposals should be sent to the LC History Project, Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–8200.

Following are some recent publications and dissertations about the history and influence of the Library:

☐ Carol Armbruster, ed. *Publishing and Readership in Revolutionary France and America: A Symposium at the Library of Congress Sponsored by the Center for the Book and the European Division.* Greenwood Press, 1993.

☐ Lewis C. Branscomb. *Ernest Cushing Richardson: Research Librarian, Scholar, Theologian, 1860–1939.* Scarecrow Press, 1993.

☐ John Y. Cole. *Jefferson's Legacy: A Brief History of the Library of Congress.* Library of Congress, 1993.

☐ William J. Crowe, *Verner W. Clapp as Opinion Leader and Change Agent in the Preservation of Library Materials.* Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, 1986.

☐ Phyllis Dain and John Y. Cole, eds. *Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States: The Historical Dimension.* Greenwood Press, 1990.

☐ Scott Donaldson. *Archibald MacLeish: An American Life.* Houghton Mifflin, 1991.

☐ Carl Fleischhauer and Beverly W. Brannan, eds. *Documenting America, 1935–1943.* University of California Press, in association with the Library of

Wisconsin's Senator Robert M. La Follette, who sponsored the amendment in 1914 that established LC's Legislative Reference Service (now CRS). The Madison Building's La Follette Congressional Reading Room was dedicated in 1985; an unsuccessful entry in the 1873 design competition for a new building for the Library of Congress, submitted by Leon Beaver of Dayton, Ohio; this 1941 photograph shows Library of Congress staff members Alan Lomax and Jerome B. Wiesner at work on the LC Radio Research Project. *All photos from LC Archives*

Congress. 1988.

☐ Beverly Elson. *The Library of Congress: A Merger of American Functionalism and Cosmopolitan Eclecticism.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1981.

☐ Charles A. Goodrum. *Treasures of the Library of Congress.* Revised and expanded edition. Abrams, 1991.

☐ Barbra B. Higginbotham. *Our Past Preserved: A History of American Library Preservation, 1876–1910.* G.K. Hall, 1990.

☐ Debora Kodish. *Good Friends and Bad Enemies: Robert Winslow Gordon and the Study of American Folksong.* University of Illinois Press, 1986.

☐ Peggy Ann Kusnerz. *Picturing the Past: Photographs at the Library of Congress, 1865–1954.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1992.

☐ William Lichtenwanger, ed. *Oscar Sonneck and American Music.* University of Illinois, 1983.

☐ William McGuire. *Poetry's Catbird Seat: The Consultantship in Poetry in the English Language at the Library of Congress, 1937–1987.* Library of Congress, 1987.

☐ Janet Cecelia Marstine. *Working History: Images of Labor and Industry in American Mural Painting, 1893–1903.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1993.

☐ Josephus Nelson and Judith Farley. *Full Circle: Ninety Years of Service in the Main Reading Room.* Library of Congress, 1991.

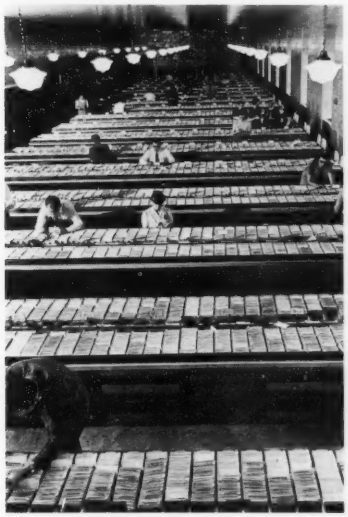
☐ Anne-Imelda Radice. *The Original Library of Congress: The History (1800–1814) of the Library of Congress in the United States Capitol.* Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate, August 1981.

☐ Jane Aiken Rosenberg. *The Library of Congress and the Professionalization of American Librarianship, 1896–1939.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1988.

☐ Jane Aiken Rosenberg. *The Nation's Great Library: Herbert Putnam and the Library of Congress, 1899–1939. University of Illinois Press, 1993.*

☐ Morey Rothberg and Jacqueline Goggin. *John Franklin Jameson and the Development of Humanistic Scholarship in America.* University of Georgia Press, 1993.

☐ Suzanne E. Thorin, ed. *Automation at the Library of Congress: Inside Views.* Library of Congress Professional Association, 1986.



LC Card Division employees during the 1940s fill orders for printed cards from libraries throughout the nation; Mississippi John Hurt records for the Library's Archive of Folk Song, March 1964. Rae Korson and Joe Hickerson of the Library's staff are in the background; LC Fellows in American Letters enjoy themselves in the Whittall Pavilion, Feb. 29, 1948 (standing, from left): Conrad Aiken, Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren (LC consultant in poetry, 1944–45); (seated): W. H. Auden, Frances Biddle, Librarian of Congress Luther Evans, Léonie Adams (consultant in poetry, 1948–49) and Richard H. Blackmur

Clare Boothe Luce:

Collection Documents Life as Politician, Playwright and Ambassador

by John Sullivan

"Brilliant, charming, beautiful and witty."

So said author Sylvia Morris when she described Ann Clare Boothe Brokaw Luce (1903–1987). Ms. Morris is Luce's authorized biographer.

For researchers wanting to see Luce's papers firsthand, a large collection of her manuscripts and memorabilia was acquired by the Library during three main accession periods: 1956, 1987, the year of Luce's death, and 1990. Luce also left a generous bequest to the Library to catalog her huge personal and public archives, consisting of some 900 boxes of materials, not including photographs, film, 141 scrapbooks and annotated books.

Sylvia Morris explained her role regarding Clare Boothe Luce's legacy, saying she thought it was time someone got the story correct.

Clare Luce had a humble background, with little formal education. But, according to her biographer, she was a prodigious reader, with an unusually retentive mind, a sharp intellect and a great capacity for hard work. She was, in short, a self-made woman who succeeded in most fields she chose to enter.

The continual prodding of her ambitious mother led her to seek the company of mentors and other well-connected people who could aid her rise to the top. Luce's first aim was to marry a rich husband, a goal she accomplished at the age of 20. George Brokaw was a millionaire man-about-town and more than twice her age. The marriage ended in divorce after six years, albeit with a half-million dollar settlement for Luce.

Clare Boothe Luce during the 1920s (left); Henry and Clare during her 1942 campaign for Congress. *Photos from Manuscript Division*

In 1929 Luce, now 26, took a job at *Vanity Fair*, and in three years became its managing editor. She also wrote articles under her own name and a pseudonym, Julian Jerome. In 1935 she married publishing magnate Henry Luce. The union lasted until Henry's death in 1967. During those years she had great success. She wrote three Broadway plays, was a war correspondent for *Life* magazine, a congress-

As a Connecticut congresswoman bidding goodbye to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton after visiting his Third Army front near Saarland, Germany, Dec. 12, 1944

woman (R-Conn., 1943–47), an ambassador and a columnist.

She also was no stranger to reversals of fortune. Her only daughter was killed in a car accident in California in 1944. This tragedy occurred a year after the disastrous opening of one of her plays.

The resilient Clare Luce bounced back, with a triumphant return to Broadway with her comedy "The Women," which opened at the Ethel Barrymore Theater in December 1936.

The show was a huge international success, and is still enjoyed on the stage today. Written in three days, it focuses on ambition and rivalry among women and is based on conversations overheard in beauty salons, fashion houses and other places where the wealthy women of New York congegrate. Luce took their gossip and vernacular, "set them talking and let it run." From then on, Clare Luce was rarely out of the spotlight.

Nan Thompson Ernst of the Manuscript Division was employed by the Library to work on the Luce Collection. With the assistance of 13 staff members, she directed the project for 18 months, organizing the materials that are now accessible to scholars and researchers.

Among Ms. Ernst's responsibilities was the massive job of processing the materials and drafting a two-volume finding aid. The aid consists of a preface, a note on the collection's provenance, a biographical note, a section on the scope and content of the collection and a description of the series, chronologically and by subject. (When final editing is complete an index will be published.)

There is also a listing of the papers of the Boothe and Luce families and a file of professional papers. The list of professional papers is further broken down to include correspondence, secretarial files, literary files, public service files including congressional and ambassadorial papers, speech files and subject files. A small portion of the collection is closed until October 1997 or restricted until December 2013. The collection occupies 312 linear feet of shelf space and consists of 460,000 items.

Ms. Ernst referred to Clare Luce as "a woman in a man's world, but someone who was up to the task of competing—whatever the opposition or job at hand. Here was someone who had a lot of fun while working hard; sharp-tongued and difficult, but extremely intelligent, glamorous—even an enchantress. She did get caught up in all the tinsel trappings of celebrity, yet still remained a person much admired for her intellect and substance."

Added David Wigdor, assistant chief of the Manuscript Division, "Perhaps most Clare Boothe Luce researchers will be interested in only fragments of her varied involvements, for few will explore the wide scope of her life. The items included in her materials related to the individual subjects of politics, theater, journalism, Republican Party activities or Catholicism deserve closer inspection, for a hundred stories can be written about her from firsthand sources.

"Regarding this particular collection," he continued, "the most interesting development for me was to see how a researcher like Sylvia Morris could be of invaluable help to the Library. Because of her intimate association with Mrs. Luce and her closest friends, Ms. Morris was able to reassure the Luce executors and other concerned associates that the Library would be a responsible custodian of the Luce legacy. She helped develop the collection even further by prevailing upon the subject and her wide circle of contacts to offer as much as possible to make the record complete. Through Sylvia's intercession and care the Library was extremely fortunate."

Ms. Morris remembered going to London with Clare Luce for a 50th

Following her conversion to Catholicism in 1946, Clare Boothe Luce appeared before Pope Pius XII during a special audience.

David Wigdor (left) and Nan Thompson Ernst (right), both of the Manuscript Division, have worked closely with biographer Sylvia Morris on the Clare Boothe Luce Collection. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

anniversary production of "The Women" at the Old Vic Theatre. Then 83, Luce had less than a year to live. The revival brought her a taste of the success she had enjoyed half a century before.

According to Ms. Morris, Clare Boothe Luce was a woman of many talents, with a great capacity for happiness. She was also curious and restless, never complacent. In many respects she was a woman of her time; in others, ahead of it.

John Sullivan worked as a public affairs specialist in the Library from 1978 until his death on Jan. 9.

Clare Boothe Luce:

A Short List of Selected References

Compiled by Lynn Pedigo, Reference Specialist, Humanities and Social Sciences Division

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Ellen Chesler To Deliver Goldman Lecture

The second Joanna Jackson Goldman Memorial Lecture on American Civilization and Government will be presented at the Library of Congress by Ellen Chesler, author of *Woman of Valor: Margaret Sanger and the Birth Control Movement in America* (Simon & Schuster, 1992, and Anchor Books, 1993). The lecture, "Century of Women: Balancing Rights and Needs," will be given on Thursday, April 14, at 6:30 p.m. in the Mumford Room, sixth floor, Madison Building. Ms. Chesler will be introduced by Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services. No tickets are required.

The Goldman Memorial Lecture series is made possible by a gift from the estate of the late Eric F. Goldman, who taught at Princeton University.

Federal Library Survey Update

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) Statistics Working Group, chaired by Elizabeth J. Yeates of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, continues to prepare for the upcoming major survey of federal libraries and information centers. The survey will be conducted by the National Center for Educational Statistics of the U.S. Department of Education, in cooperation with the Federal Library and Information Center Committee of the Library of Congress. The Census Bureau will act as collecting agent.

Results of a sample survey, distributed as a pretest, will guide the FLICC Statistics Working Group in perfecting the full survey, aimed for distribution in late fiscal 1994. The mailing list for the sample was drawn from the composite list developed by the Mailing List Task Force and the Census Bureau using commercial and government directories.

In September 1993 more than 200 sample survey forms were sent to randomly selected federal libraries and information centers. After telephone followups, responses from the pretest will be tallied and evaluated. To date, 60 pretest survey forms with data have been returned.

The FLICC Statistics Working Group is also in the final stages of developing a questionnaire to help identify federal libraries and information centers appropriate for participation in the survey. For example, those appropriate would be organizations that include among their functions: selection, acquisition, organization, preservation, retrieval and provision of access to information resources, or organizations that perform the function of linking requesters with appropriate information resources through established mechanisms, such as data base searching, providing referrals, answering specific questions, etc.

Participating organizations should be staffed with at least one librarian, technical information specialist, library technician, archivist or other trained person whose principal function is to assist others in meeting their information needs. Those not appropriate for participation would be a public affairs office, an agency locator service, a records management facility, a publications distribution facility or a computer center. The questionnaire, to be sent out in early spring, will be aimed at reaching the headquarters of agencies, as opposed to individual branch libraries. The basic content of the sample survey and the questionnaire was developed by volunteers on the Administrative/Managerial Task Force, chaired by Sheila Riley, Smithsonian Institution; Information Resources Task Force, currently chaired by Tracy Landfried, Post Library 3320, and formerly chaired by Elsie Certti, National Institute of Health; Assessment Task Force, chaired by Milbrey Jones, Department of Education; Policy Task Force, cochaired by Janice Kemp and Maria Piza, National Agricultural Library; Services Task Force, chaired by Ronald Gordner, National Library of Medicine; Survey Instrument Task Force, cochaired by Maxine Hanke, National Institute of Health; and Carrol Kindel, National Center for Educational Statistics, with the support of Pat Garner, Census Bureau, who serves as project manager of data collection and operations. The Mailing List Task Force, chaired by Marvin Bond, National Institute of Standards and Technology, continues to work on identifying survey recipients. The Publicity Task Force, chaired by Laurie Stackpole, Naval Research Laboratory, continues to inform the federal library audience about the upcoming survey.

–Carolyn Hamilton, Smithsonian Institution Libraries

'The Politics of Reconciliation':

Book of Essays on Northern Ireland Coedited by European Division Chief

A book of provocative essays on "the troubles" in Northern Ireland, edited by the chief of the Library's European Division and a prominent Irish professor, has just been published by Cambridge University Press and Woodrow Wilson Center Press.

Northern Ireland and the Politics of Reconciliation, edited by Dermot Keogh and Michael H. Haltzel, features essays by important Irish, British and American scholars and political figures on the struggle for power among Irish nationalists, Protestant loyalists and moderate Social Democrats. Dr. Keogh is the Jean Monnet Professor of European Integration Studies in the Department of History at University College, Cork. Dr. Haltzel is chief of the European Division at the Library of Congress.

This collection of 15 essays, many of which were delivered at a conference in Airlie, Va., in May 1990, offers a variety of perspectives on how decision makers in Ireland and the United States may, as the editors explain, "develop and strengthen the framework in which peaceful coexistence, if not reconciliation, can be achieved" among the Catholics and Protestants of Northern Ireland.

The book was published in Ireland on Dec. 16, the day after the British and Irish governments announced a framework for a political settlement for Northern Ireland.

Recent events lend credence to the contributors' general thesis that reconciliation among opposing factions in Northern Ireland is both desirable and likely. All agree, however, that a peaceful resolution acceptable to all parties—Irish nationalists, Protestant unionists, and the governments in London and Dublin—will be difficult to achieve.

In his chapter on "A Constitutional Background to the Northern Ireland Crisis," Alan Ward, professor of government at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., pointed out that the conflicts between nationalists and unionists are largely political rather than religious and were centuries in the making.

"One can date the belief that Ireland should be subordinated to English, or British, interests to the 12th century, but the conquest of the country was not completed until the early 17th century, by which time it had developed its own political institutions," he wrote.

Despite Britain's acknowledgment of Ireland as a separate nation with a separate parliament, Professor Ward cited the government's failure to "accept the principle of Ireland's constitutional co-equality." Instead, before 1782, Britain treated Ireland as a colony, installing a "lord lieutenant" to act on behalf of British interests, bribing Irish officials to gain political support and controlling Irish legislation through the exercise of Poyning's Law of 1494, which required all Irish acts to be approved by the crown. This was followed by the Declaratory Act of 1720, which granted Britain the right to legislate for Ireland. (Both laws were later repealed.)

Despite Ireland's strategic importance, Professor Ward added, Great Britain proved chronically unable or unwilling to formulate a systematic policy toward Ireland. Numerous attempts to introduce home rule (which allowed the Irish to pass and enforce laws affecting Ireland while preserving allegiance to Britain) were thwarted by arguments over the type and amount of representation Ireland would have in British government, disagreements over taxation and concern by Protestant unionists over when and whether the British would intervene to protect their interests in disputes.

Professor Ward maintained that home rule for all of Ireland "probably would have been, as the unionists argued, a step toward Irish independence," and that efforts to accord the country local autonomy were almost bound to lead to a divided Ireland as unionists remained determined to "escape a Catholic-dominated Irish parliament."

Dermot Keogh and Michael Haltzel, coeditors of *Northern Ireland and the Politics of Reconciliation. Photo by Jim Higgins*

After the Anglo-Irish war of 1916–1921, two home rule parliaments were established; one in Dublin, which covered 26 counties in the south, the other with six, heavily Protestant, counties in the North. In 1972, following several years of violence in Ulster, Great Britain suspended the Northern Ireland Parliament and established a secretary of state for Northern Ireland, answerable to the British Parliament. The south exists today as an independent republic while the north remains an embattled part of the United Kingdom.

Other contributors focus on different aspects of Northern Ireland's identity and conflict-ridden past. In his chapter on "Anglo-Irish Relations and Northern Ireland," Roy Foster, Carroll Professor of Irish History at Oxford University, referred to the "continuing differences of social structure and practice that made Ireland deeply foreign to the British mind."

He also criticized Irish nationalists, however, for insisting on absolute separation from Britain, saying that this view was part of a largely "political agenda," adopted by Marxists or Gaelic revivalists but not by the majority who "silently assented to some kind of continuing relationship with Britain."

Mary Harris, lecturer in Irish Studies at the University of North London, discussed "The Catholic Church, Minority Rights, and the Founding of the Northern Irish State." She described the Catholic Church in Northern Ireland as a champion of minority (Catholic) rights and education, both of which were threatened in the Protestant-dominated region. For example, Catholic bishops vehemently opposed the partition, and subsequent actions against Catholics—such as the mass layoffs of workers from Belfast shipyards—led to violence.

In their chapter on "the Institutional Churches and the Process of Reconciliation in Northern Ireland: Recent Progress in Presbyterian-Roman Catholic Relations," Josiah Horton Beeman, a member of the Northern Ireland Working Group of the Presbyterian Church (in the United States), and Robert Mahoney, director of the Center for Irish Studies at Catholic University of America, saw signs of emerging Catholic and Protestant cooperation as a potentially unifying influence. They cited as an example the Irish Council of Churches' decision to discuss interfaith marriages, "spiritual, doctrinal and pastoral as well as practical" issues that have long divided the Catholic and Protestant churches.

In 1990 Mr. Beeman and Mr. Mahoney helped establish an interchurch committee involving the Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches.

In the book's final chapter, "A New Ireland in a New Europe," John Hume, member of the British Parliament and leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland, wrote about the prospect of Ireland within the context of an increasingly unified and interdependent Europe: the European Community. "The attitude of 'Ourselves Alone' ('Sinn Fein') is certainly not a viable political approach, whether it be of the Ulster unionist or Irish nationalist variety," he explained, scorning those nationalists and unionists who view European integration as "the enemy's 'latest trick'" to sabotage the drive toward national sovereignty through membership in an organization in which Britain will be a major player.

"In treating the EC as an alien arrangement contributing threats to their purpose and identity," he wrote, "these groups are confirming an inherent lack of self-confidence in the very identity and values, which, they claim, distinguish their people."

—*Barbara Bryant*

Barbara Bryant is on the staff of the Public Affairs Office.

Cowboy Poetry Reading at LC

The American Folklife Center and the Poetry and Literature Center of the Library will present a reading of cowboy poetry by Sunny Hancock, Linda Hussa and Paul Zarzyski on Thursday, April 7, at 6:45 p.m. in the Mumford Room, sixth floor, Madison Building. A seminar on cowboy poetry will precede the reading from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. No tickets are required.

"A true renaissance of cowboy arts is under way," according to Hal Cannon, founding director of the Cowboy Poetry Gathering held each year in Elko, Nev. "It is largely powered by the pressure the modern world exerts on a way of life that is foreign to it. Today there are more than 150 poetry gatherings in small Western towns. More than 500 books of ranch poetry have been published in the past century."

Mr. Cannon, along with writer Teresa Jordan and Kim Stafford, director of the Northwestern Writing Program at Lewis and Clark College, will partcipate in the seminar on cowboy poetry.

Linda Hussa and her husband, John, raise cattle in Northern California. Paul Zarzyski, who rode bareback broncs for 13 years, says he is now on the "poetry trail." Sunny Hancock, himself a poet, lives in Lakeview, Ore., and is famous for his immense knowledge of the traditional cowboy poetry repertoire.

Kim Stafford has written, "When a cowboy recitation is good, what makes it good? Three things strike me as true. Sometimes the horse is good, sometimes the rider, and sometimes both, or neither—just the ride. That is, I'd say it's sometimes the poem itself that's good, and sometimes the eloquence of the reciter. Sometimes it is neither, but the sheer force of character the reciter brings out of himself or herself, and shares with the audience. When things go best, the poems belong equally to everyone."

LC Gets Its First Exchange Librarian

When Martin Hargous realized that the Library of Congress was the largest library in the world, he became fascinated at the prospect of working here.

He finally achieved his goal in September 1993 when he became the Library's first exchange librarian. He is spending a year working as a reference librarian in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, while Arthur Emerson, the division's recommending officer for Australian materials, performs reference duties in Sydney at the State Library of New South Wales, Australia's most prestigious, and busiest, library. Mr. Hargous and Mr. Emerson exchanged residences as well as jobs.

Although a public library, the State Library of New South Wales also serves Australia's legislators using the latest technology in providing reference services. It employs about 500 people, in contrast to the Library of Congress's nearly 5,000.

Of Basque French heritage, Mr. Hargous attributes his temporary employment to his persistence. He was not deterred from his goal, and made three trips to LC before he met Art Emerson, who "almost immediately" expressed a willingness to participate in the exchange.

The State Library of Australia has had an exchange program for many years, and Mr. Hargous previously participated in an exchange with the Tokyo Central Library, where the Australian State Library enjoys a sister relationship. A native of Montevideo, Uruguay, he speaks Japanese and Spanish and has lived and worked in Australia for 20 years.

Despite the tremendous distance between the Library of Congress and the State Library of New South Wales, the duties of reference librarians in both places are quite similar. At the State Library, librarians rotate during a seven-hour day to three general areas: telephone reference,

Martin Hargous

the central desk and written correspondence. Following a flexitime schedule, they answer inquiries from the public as well as from government agencies and state legislators. Inquiries are received by phone, fax, in person and by computer. Hours of service are 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Public service librarians work approximately one evening per week.

Almost all catalogs at the State Library are computerized, even for early materials. The old catalog is being integrated into the main computer catalog and soon will be available on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM catalog is available for purchase at other libraries. A backup catalog is also available on microfiche. In contrast to the Library of Congress, the periodicals holdings list is also computerized, allowing patrons to determine at a glance the most recent periodicals received.

Something Mr. Hargous has learned to use since coming to LC is Internet. Through the Internet, and by fax, he stays in touch with Art Emerson. "What is incredible is the amount of resources," Mr. Hargous said. "I assume that everything is here at LC. If I don't find something I check with someone else."

The requirements for librarians are about the same too. Mr. Hargous graduated with a B.A. in education in Uruguay before he moved to Australia. The curriculum in Australia offers four basic specialties: law, sociology, education and business. He obtained another bachelor's degree in Australia, majoring in law, and spent another year obtaining library science certification.

The State Library has had a remarkable transformation under its head, Alison Crook, who has a master's in business administration. Named 1993 Bulletin/Qantas Businesswoman of the Year, she converted a Library with only two electric typewriters to an innovative and technologically advanced information center in just 10 years, while maintaining an efficient and barebones staff. She set up several private corporations with 45 employees that expedite services to businesses for a fee and a company that rents plush accommodations for lavish parties and entertainment. The private corporations provide 20 percent of the library budget.

"It's beautiful to work at the Library of Congress," Mr. Hargous says. "The human factor is extremely good here." Since his arrival, he has worked full time in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, and once a week for about four hours in the Hispanic Division; and he sometimes translates Japanese and Spanish for foreign visitors to the Library.

Overall, Mr. Hargous says he is enjoying his stay. "I have a beautiful CD collection," because of Art Emerson, Mr. Hargous notes. "And Washington offers a cultural cornucopia, much of which is free."

–Ardie Myers

Ardie Myers is a reference specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

Program for Cooperative Cataloging Established

The Cooperative Cataloging Council (CCC), chaired by Sarah Thomas, the Library of Congress's Director for Cataloging, has established the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC).

Key decisions made during meetings in 1992 and 1993 include:

☐ Endorsement of a core bibliographic record that can be accepted without modification or can be dynamically enhanced, depending on local priorities and resources.

☐ Development of simple, user-friendly documentation.

☐ Promotion of a training program that emphasizes cataloger judgment and a bibliographic process that supports user needs for timely and useful access.

☐ Formation of a Foreign MARC Coalition to facilitate access to records produced outside North America.

☐ Annual production of 200,000–600,000 authority records by 200 participants and 100,000–200,000 bibliographic records created by 20 to 50 program participants (exclusive of the Library of Congress) by the year 2000.

Under the direction of Ms. Thomas, the CCC developed several goals:

☐ To increase the timely availability of bibliographic and authority records by cataloging more items, by producing cataloging that is widely available for sharing and use by others, and by cataloging in a more cost-effective manner.

☐ To develop and maintain mutually acceptable standards for records.

☐ To promote the values of timely access and cost effectiveness in cataloging and expand the pool of catalogers who catalog using mutually accepted standards.

☐ To increase the sharing and use of foreign bibliographic and authority records.

☐ To provide for continuing discussion, planning and operations among participants to further the program's mission.

The CCC appointed six task group chairs to explore how these goals might be best attained. More than 30 persons representing 22 institutions served on the task groups, and hundreds more contributed ideas. Formed in April, the task groups met at ALA in New Orleans in June, and once thereafter, through the generosity of the Council on Library Resources, OCLC, RLG, their parent organizations, and with support from the Library of Congress, although they conducted most of their business by email and on CoopCat and other listservs.

In a time span unimaginable prior to the existence of Internet, the task groups brainstormed, disseminated ideas, collected data, sampled responses and ultimately compiled 139 recommendations in their reports to the CCC.

This wide access to a broad spectrum of librarians through the medium of Internet enabled the task groups to accomplish their challenging assignment of delivering final reports by the end of October. Copies of the final reports from the six task groups are available from LC MARVEL, the campus-wide information server of the Library of Congress (directions for accessing are listed below).

On Nov. 16, 1993, the CCC convened in Washington, and over the next three days forged a plan for action and creation of an ambitious program for cooperative cataloging. The plan is the result of intensive efforts by leaders in the cataloging community to reconceptualize cataloging for the 1990s and beyond.

The Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) of the Library of Congress, in consultation with cooperating libraries, will move forward in the next few months to simplify and streamline cataloging documentation used nationwide, such as the *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations, Descriptive Cataloging Manual* and the *Subject Cataloging Manual*. These task groups will be chaired by senior policy specialists Kay Guiles, Lynn El-Hoshy, Diane Humes and Judy Kuhagen of the Library.

Governance

One of the overriding principles of the drive to improve the state of cooperative cataloging is that the supporting program be a lean organization with little overhead. Thus the call for user-friendly documentation that catalogers can easily comprehend and reference and the move toward decentralized training. The CCC recommended that the PCC have a council comprised of representatives from the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS), LC, the National Library of Canada, OCLC, RLG and six PCC partners. The Library of Congress will coordinate the effort and serve as secretariat. While planning is under way for the implementation of CCC recommendations, the CCC will continue to function as the guiding body.

Background

In November 1992 representatives from the National Coordinated Cataloging Program, the CONSER Policy Committee, the Library of Congress and others with a stake in cooperative cataloging met at the Library of Congress to discuss historical impediments to successful cooperation and to propose elements for a revised program for monographs.

The group of almost 50 participants drafted a mission statement: "In support of the need to provide access to materials in libraries'

collections, the program will seek to increase the availability of unique records created under mutually acceptable standards, to facilitate the creation and use of these records and to provide leadership in the information community."

A subset of this group volunteered to come together prior to the American Library Association conference in January 1993 to propose the next steps. As a result of this meeting, the Library of Congress convened the Cooperative Cataloging Council in April 1993. Members of the CCC are Liz Bishoff, OCLC; John Byrum, LC; Carol Mandel, Columbia University; Sue Phillips, University of Texas at Austin; Karen Smith-Yoshimura, Research Libraries Group (RLG); Pat Thomas, Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library; Sarah Thomas, LC; and Linda West, Harvard University. David Reser, LC, has served as CCC facilitator.

Strategic Action Plan

Acting on the proposals of the task groups, the CCC has created a strategic action plan for strengthening cooperative cataloging in North America. Key among the recommendations endorsed by the CCC is the identification of a core bibliographic record for monographs that is distinguished by having all its access points under authority control and by containing at least one subject heading and classification number. Participants can contribute cataloging to a data base of program records that will be shared by the Library of Congress, OCLC and the Research Libraries Group at the outset, with other participants possibly being added. Libraries will be able to accept records without qualification or upgrade them as their resources permit and local cataloging practices dictate. To prepare catalogers to create program records, the Library of Congress and its partners will revise documentation such as the *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* and will script new training that will emphasize "training-the-trainer" techniques and use of cataloger judgment.

A system of decentralized training will allow the program to reach the most participants. To maximize the number of records available for sharing, the CCC supported formation of an informal "Foreign MARC Coalition" to provide a mechanism for exchanging information and coordinating activities related to the acquisition, analysis, conversion and distribution of foreign MARC records.

Future Action

During the 1994 ALA Midwinter Meeting in Los Angeles the CCC revised and adopted a strategic plan for 1994–1999. Included in this plan is the establishment of several new task groups:

☐ Subject Authority File Task Group, chaired by Bob Wolven, Columbia University, will be examining recommendations made to define the functional requirements and uses of the national subject authority file and its relationship to *Library of Congress Subject Headings* as a thesaurus.

☐ AACR2R Code Revision Task Group, chaired by Barbara Tillett, Library of Congress, will investigate the best course of action for making recommended changes to AACR2R.

☐ Core Bibliographic Record for JACKPHY Task Group, chaired by John Eilts, Research Libraries Group, will build on the success of the CCC Standards Task Group by expanding the core record concept to non-Roman scripts.

☐ Core Bibliographic Record for Music Task Group, chaired by Joan Schuitema, Northwestern University, will extend the core record concept to the first of several nonbook formats.

☐ Series Authority Record Task Group, chaired by Richard Amelung, St. Louis University School of Law Library, will examine the content and functional uses of series authority records in the national authority file.

Expansion

To achieve the creation of an estimated 200,000–600,000 authority records annually and 100,000–200,000 bibliographic records (exclusive of LC contributions) by the year 2000, the Program plans as a first step to recruit additional NACO participants and to convert NACO members to PCC members, since NACO status will be a prerequisite for the creation of PCC bibliographic records. In addition, this year and next, a number of NACO contributors will be encouraged to initiate contributions of bibliographic records.

Strategic Plan

The five-year strategic plan for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging has been made available on LC MARVEL, the LC gopher system. To access, telnet to **marvel.loc.gov**, and use the login **marvel.** From the main menu, select:

7. Services to Libraries and Publishers.

1. Services to Libraries.

5. Cooperative Cataloging Programs.

2. Cooperative Cataloging Council.

Libraries wanting more information about participating in the PCC or needing assistance in accessing MARVEL should contact: David Reser, Cooperative Cataloging, Regional & Cooperative Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–4383. Internet address: dres@seq1.loc.gov.

ATTENTION

The Library's National Demonstration Laboratory for Interactive Technologies is temporarily closed because of reorganization. It is scheduled to reopen in approximately two months.

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